

Some or all of these definitions may be found in this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Below Detection Levels (BDL) - laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

Not Applicable (N/A) - does not apply.

Parts per million (ppm) - or milligrams per liter, (mg/l). One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) - or micrograms per liter, (µg/L). One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in \$10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Variations & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level (AL) - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system shall follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

To request a paper copy call (270) 797-5760



2023 Water Quality Report



Water System ID: KY0540406

Manager: Jon D. Blalock

270-797-5760

CCR Contact: Jon D. Blalock

Mailing address:

P.O. Box 487

Dawson Springs, KY 42408

Meeting location and time:

Utilities Office – 129 S Main St.

Dawson Springs, KY

Second Tuesday each month at 5:00 PM

This report is designed to inform the public about the quality of water and services provided on a daily basis. Our commitment is to provide a safe, clean, and reliable supply of drinking water. We want to assure that we will continue to monitor, improve, and protect the water system and deliver a high quality product.

Most of our water is purchased from Dawson Springs. Water is purchased from Madisonville to serve customers in the Grapevine Road area. Both water utilities process surface water at their water treatment plants; Dawson Springs from Lake Beshear and Madisonville from the Green River and Lake Pee Wee. As part of a multi barrier approach to safeguard the public, land use within the watersheds has been assessed to better understand their potential impact to water quality and to assign a susceptibility rating. The susceptibility for our drinking water sources is rated moderate for Lake Beshear and high for Madisonville's sources. Between all three watersheds there are nearly 1,000 sources/activities that have the potential to impact our water supplies. In general, these include oil production, siltation, pathogens, pesticides and fertilizer application from agricultural operations, wastewater discharges, landfills and fuel & chemical storage and transportation by river and along roadways/rail that transect the watershed. Activities and land use within the watershed can pose potential risks to your drinking water. Under certain circumstances contaminants could be released that would pose challenges to water treatment or even get into your drinking water. These activities and how they are conducted are of interest to our customers because they potentially affect your health and the cost of treating your water. The complete Source Water Assessments are available at the respective water systems and Pennyriple Area Development District office.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and may pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, (sewage plants, septic systems, livestock operations, or wildlife). Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, (naturally occurring or from stormwater

runoff, wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming). Pesticides and herbicides, (stormwater runoff, agriculture or residential uses). Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, (by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, or from gas stations, stormwater runoff, or septic systems). Radioactive contaminants, (naturally occurring or from oil and gas production or mining activities). In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water to provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your local water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact your local water system. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

| Regulated Contaminant Test Results - Dawson Springs (D); Madisonville (M) | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Source | Report Level | Range of Detection | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Barium [1010] (ppm) | 2 | 2 | D M | 0.026 0.025 | 0.026 to 0.026 0.025 to 0.025 | 2023 | No | Drilling wastes; metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits | |
| Fluoride [1025] (ppm) | 4 | 4 | D M | 0.81 0.76 | 0.81 to 0.81 0.76 to 0.76 | 2023 | No | Water additive which promotes strong teeth | |
| Disinfectants/Disinfection Byproducts and Precursors | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Organic Carbon (ppm) (report level=lowest avg. range of monthly ratios) | TT* | N/A | D M | 1.52 1.23 | 1.40 to 1.90 108 to 1.43 | 2023 | No | Naturally present in environment. | |
| *Monthly ratio is the % TOC removal achieved to the % TOC removal required. Annual average must be 1.00 or greater for compliance. | | | | | | | | | |
| Chlorite (ppm) | 1 | 0.8 | D | 0.330 (average) | 0.02 to 0.36 | 2023 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. | |
| Chlorine dioxide (ppb) | MRDL = 800 | MRDLG = 800 | D | 800 | 0 to 800 | 2023 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. | |
| Other Constituents | | | | | | | | | |
| Turbidity (NTU) TT * Representative samples | Allowable Levels | | Source | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % | Violation | Likely Source of Turbidity | | |
| Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water and not a contaminant. | No more than 1 NTU Less than 0.3 NTU in 95% monthly samples | | D M | 0.22 0.06 | 100 | No | Soil runoff | | |

| Fluoride (added for dental health) | Average | | Range of Detection | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-----|--------------------|---------|
| | D | 0.8 | 0.5 | to 1.04 |
| | M | 0.8 | 0.71 | to 0.9 |

| Regulated Contaminant Test Results South Hopkins Water District | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--|---|-------------------|-----------|---|--|--|
| Contaminant [code] (units) | MCL | MCLG | Report Level | Range of Detection | Date of Sample | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination | | |
| Chlorine (ppm) | MRDL = 4 | MRDLG = 4 | 1.42 (highest average) | 0.65 to 1.91 | 2023 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. | | |
| HAA (ppb) (Stage 2) [Haloacetic acids] | 60 | N/A | 58 (high site average) | 31 to 77 (range of individual sites) | 2023 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection | | |
| TTHM (ppb) (Stage 2) [total trihalomethanes] | 80 | N/A | 66 (high site average) | 37 to 90 (range of individual sites) | 2023 | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. | | |
| Household Plumbing Contaminants | | | | | | | | | |
| Copper [1022] (ppm) Round sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.111 (90 th percentile) | 0.007 to 0.193 | Jul-23 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems | | |
| Lead [1030] (ppb) Round 1 sites exceeding action level 0 | AL = 15 | 0 | 2 (90 th percentile) | 0 to 7 | Jul-23 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems | | |

To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

The data presented in this report are from the most recent testing done in accordance with administrative regulations in 401 KAR Chapter 8. As authorized and approved by EPA, the State has reduced monitoring requirements for certain contaminants to less often than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data in this table, though representative, may be more than one year old. Copies of this report are available upon request by contacting our office during business hours.

